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Pamphlets as indicated.

## UKRAINIAN REPATRIATES IN THE UKRAINIAN SSR

The Section on Repatriation Affairs, Council of Ministers Ukrainian SSR, published three pamphlets in 1949 - 1950 dealing with Ukrainian repatriates. Two, Radyans'ka molodist', pro repatriyovanu radyans'ku molod (Soviet Youth; on Repatriated Soviet Youth) and Lyudy vysokoho dovir'ya, pro deputativ Verkhovnoi Rady URSR, oblasnykh i mistsevykh rad deputativ trudyashchykh iz chysla repatriyovanykh radyans'kykh hromadyan (People /in Positions/ of High Trust; on Deputies to the Supreme Supreme Repatriated Soviet Citizens), were published in Kiev in 1949. The other, Ikh shchaslyva dolya, pro repatriyovanu radyans'ku intelihentsiyu (Their Happy Lot; on Repatriated Soviet Intellegentsia), was published in Kiev in 1950. The first two have 64 pages; the second 61 pages.

The three pamphlets are directed at Ukrainians abroad, both in displaced persons camps in Western Germany, and in Ukrainian colonies in Western Europe and elsewhere throughout the world. They eulogize life in the Ukraine, stress the happiness and prosperity of the people, and urge Ukrainians abroad to return to their native land. They include a ticles and commentaries on life in the Ukraine, testimonials of repatriates, and letters from repatriates to friends and relatives still abroad. Numerous figures are cited as evidence in support of these statements, and it is emphasized that repatriates enjoy the same rights are not other Soviet citizen and are not discriminated against in any way. The letters and testimonials from repatriates printed in these pamphlets brand as vicious lies the rumors and stories circulating in displaced persons camps and elsewhere abroad that if Ukrainians come back home they will be hated, will be shipped off to do hard labor in Siberia, and a lose all rights of Soviet citizenship.

Figures given include the approximate total number of Ukrainians who have returned home, the number engaged in various types of work, the amount of money spent by the government on repatriates, and data on individual salaries and family income. No attempt has been made to collate the statistics in the three pamphlets and draw any definite conclusions, as the figures cited in one do not always agree with those in another and the breakdowns of the large figures tend to vary in different pamphlets.

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A brief summary and comparison of the figures and other information available in these three pamphlets follow.

Lyudy vysokoho dovir'ya states that 52 millior Soviet citizens have returned to the USSR (p 50), about 1,300,000 of whom were Ukrainians repatriated by 1 August 1949 (p 18). Radyans ka molodist (p 15) puts the number of Ukrainian repatriates at 1,290,000 and states that of this number over 337,000 went to work in industry and railroad transport, 750,000 are engaged in agriculture, and the rest [amounting to 203,000] are studying or working in various institutions. Lyudy vysokoho dovir'ya (p 19) gives a figure of 340,000 and Ikh shchaslyva dolya (p 17) of 337,740 for repatriates engaged in industry and /railroad/ transport. There are 5,463 repatriates working as teachers, 1,357 as agronomists, 808 as doctors and 30,623 as engineers, technicians, and in various phases of intellectual endeavor, according to Lyudy vysokoho dovir'ya (p 21) and Radyans'ka melodist' (p 15). The latter pamphlet further reports (p 15) that 6,211 repatriates are brigade leaders in industry and agriculture, 4,166 are masters, 1,001 are shop chiefs, and 92 are kolkhoz chairmen, making a total of 11,470 persons. Lyudy vysokoho dovir'ya (p 19) says that 15,792 repatriates are plant directors, shop chiefs, masters, brigade leaders, and leaders in other work. It reports that more than 70,000 repatrictes working in industry are Stakhanovites; and 82,000 are shock workers (p 19). It also states that over 120,000 repatriates are working in soviet and economic institutions and on their own farms (p 21), while 582 repatriates have been awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union. Among the latter repatriates, eight masters of bumper harvests have received the honored title of Hero of Socialist Labor, 20 have been awarded the Order of Lenin, and 63 the Order of Labor Red Banner (p 21 ff).

Many repatriates are now studying in various schools and institutions. Radyans ka molodist (p 16) states that 11,850 repatriated young people are studying in universities. institutes, and tekhnikums, and 28,808 in secondary and incomplete secondary schools /for a total of 40,6587. Further, 11,800 repatriates are engaged in correspondence courses to raise their qualifications (p 16). Lyudy vysokoho dovir ya (p 21) saya about 40,000 repatriated boys and girls are students: 3,371 in vuzes (higher educational institutions), 6,486 in tekhnikums, 8,125 in secondary schools, and 20,863 in incompleted secondary schools /making a total of 38,645 students in all/. Ikh shchaslyva delya (p 17) gives a figure of 5,500 persons working in the field of public education /cf. Radyans ka molodist and Lyudy vysckoho dovir'ya figure above of 5,463 repatriates working as teachers, and over 30,000 studying in tekhnikums and vuzes. According to Radyans'ka molodist' (p 17), 700 repatriated boys and girls are studying in the institutes and tekhnikums of Khar'kov alone. This pamphlet adds that in the summer the majority of students vacation in sanitoria in the Ukraine, the Crimea, and the Caucasus. Many also go on excursions through the Ukraine, to Moscow, Leningrad, or to the Caucasus. Some get their trips free, while the cost for the rest is small (p 49). Further, it is stressed that education is free, and those who do not have any grades as low as two receive a stipend; those who get excellent receive a larger stipend (p 23). One repatriate in an institute speaks of receiving a 425 ruble stipend per month (p 49).

In emphasizing that repatriates enjoy full equality with all other citizens of the USSR, Lyudy vysokoho dovir'ya (p 15) states that two repatriates are deputies to the Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR, five to oblast soviets, 17 to city soviets, 42 to rayon soviets, and 2,054 to rural soviets; in Kamenets-Podol'sk Oblast alone, 275 repatriates have been elected to local soviets of workers' deputies, in Volyn' Oblast 364 have been elected, and 291 in Poltava Oblast. Further, many repatriates have been elected assessors in the people's courts: in Stanislav Oblast, for example, 42 have been elected, 22 in Volyn' Oblast, and 20 in Poltava Oblast (p 63).

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The pamphlets stress the aid given repatriates by the government. Letters and testimonials in Radyans'ka molodist (pp 21, 23, 28) and Lyudy vysokoho dovir'ya (p 34) state that upon return each repatriate is given a sum of money by the Repatriation Section / two letters on pp 21 and 23 of the former give this sum as 600 rubles -- not as a loan, but to keep without repayment. Both pamphlets (p 39 in the former, p 33 ff in the latter) report that generally within 3-5 days after their arrival, the repatriates get their Soviet passports, and that many of them then take a vacation before starting to work.

Radyans'ka molodist' (p 15) and Lyudy vysokoho dovir'ya (p 18) give identical figures, 191,242, on the number of repatriated Soviet citizens provided with places to live. The latter adds that not correpatriate is without a home (p 18). The former states that many people have received loans for building homes; that monetary aid given in single lump sums and aid in the form of food, building materials, and other items amounts to 80,547,300 rubles; and that disabled veterans receive a pension and medical care at the country's best resorts (p 15). Lyudy vysokoho dovir'ya (p 17) states that kolkhozes, sovkhozes, enterprises, and establishments give repatriates great help, issuing them free building materials, clothes and shoes, fuel, cattle, poultry, and foodstuffs -- flour, fat, sugar, honey, milk, etc. Total aid given to repatriates who have returned to the Ukraine, the pamphlet adds, amounts to 80,720,000 rubles (p 17).

Many repatriates, in their letters and testimonials, tell how well they have done since returning to the Ukraine. For example, a repatriated Donbass miner states in Lyudy vysokoho dovir'ya (p 38ff) that his salary amounts to 9,500 rubles a month. Ikh shchaslyva dolya cites letters from a coal-mining engineer who has raised his earnings from 3,000 to 5,000 rubles a month (p 31), and from a man in Voroshilovgrad who has been working for 4 years as a design engineer in a branch of a machine-building enterprise and who now earns an average of 1,700 rubles a month, while his wife earns an additional 750 rubles a month (p 49). In the same pamphlet (p 18), the director of the physical chemistry laboratory of the Scientific-Research Institute for Health Resort Management in Odessa explains the he enjoys complete material security; as laboratory director with the degree of Candidate of Sciences, he receives 2,400 rubles a month plus 400 rubles academic pension for having worked in vuzes for 25 years. A kolkhoz worker writes in Radyans'ka molodist' (p 27) that he received 900 kilograms of wheat for only 300 workdays.

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